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USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE
MOSCOW OBLAST INSTITUTE IMENI MECHNIKOV, USSR

**"Bacteriocidal Action of Chlorine on B. Tularensis
in Drinking Water," Ts. N. Gotovskaya, M. E.
Magaram, Moscow Oblast Mechnikov Inst**

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol" No 7-8,
1945, pp 50-5

B. tularensis has lower stability against Cl in distilled water than does B. coli. Concentration of Cl higher than 0.4 mg/liter is sufficient to kill the former. In artificially infected drinking water the organism was killed by 1 mg/liter Cl in slow filters, and 1.25 mg/liter in rapid filters. Suggested that for practical use the value of 1.5-2 mg/liter should be used.

**"Comparative Study of Quinocel and a Bactericide as Preserving Agents for Dysentery Bacteriophage,"
V. A. Krestovnikova, Inst Issi Mechnikov, Moscow**

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol," No 9, 1941,
pp 67-8

Among 12 substances tested, only quinosol, diluted 1:10,000, when added to a dysentery bacteriophage preparation (titer 10^8), preserved its titer during 6 months (titer 10^8).

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